NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1796. [N° 1809.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

A fresh Supply of best

MACE, NUTMEGS, CLOVES, | CASSIA, PIMENTO, Black PEPPER, &c.

FOR SALE BY

James Taylor & Co.

ALSO—

Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, Dye-Stuffs, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

Newport, December 12, 1796.

TO be sold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS. Inquire of JOHN CAHOON.

Sugar and Coffee for Sale,

By SAMUEL VERNON, Jun.

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PLAYING-CARDS,

By the Groce or single Dozen,

HENRY VIII. and HIGHLANDERS,

FOR SALE, BY

NATHAN B. MILLER.

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JOSEPH FINCH.

Newport, Dec 13, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON,
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

CLARKE COOKE

Informs the Public and his Customers in particular,

That he has just received from Boston and New York, and has for Sale, at his Shop, next Door South to Messrs. GREEN and TILLINGHAST, in Thames-Street,

A General Assortment of Dry GOODS, suitable for the Season.

And would likewise inform them, that he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, in all its various Branches, with the greatest Despatch, and hopes to merit their Favours by a strict Attention to their Commands.

He has some Cassimeres and superfine Broadcloths, of the first Quality, and most fashionable Colours, with which he will supply his Customers on the lowest Terms.

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All Persons who have Demands

against the Estate of JONATHAN EASTON, late of Newport, Esq; deceased, are requested to exhibit them.—And those indebted to said Estate to make Payment to either of the Executors.

JONATHAN EASTON, } *Executors.*
BENJAMIN EASTON, }

November 22, 1796.

WHEREAS ANN, Wife of the Subscriber, has absented herself from his Bed and Board.—He is therefore reduced to the disagreeable Necessity of forewarning any Person from trusting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

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Newport, December 13, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Shares in the Rhode-Island BANK——Inquire of the Cashier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 5.

THIS being the day to which Congress adjourned from their last session, the House of Representatives met, and having a quorum assembled, proceeded to business: Mr. Davenport from Connecticut, Mr. Craig from Maryland, and Mr. Jackson from Tenessee, new members being first qualified to take their seats, according to law.

Mr. W. Smith moved, that a message should be sent to the Senate, to inform them that this House had formed a quorum, and was ready to proceed to business.

Agreed, and a message accordingly sent.

The Speaker announced that he had learnt the Senate had not formed a quorum, and had adjourned till to-morrow (They wanted one.)

Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from Thomas Lloyd, praying to be appointed Stenographer to the House at a salary of 2000 dollars per year; in consideration of which he propoted to deliver to the House daily 500 copies of the proceedings of Congress, printed in demy 8vo. at the price paid for printing only (the House finding paper) which he estimated would not amount to more than 540 dollars for the session, or in proportion for any greater quantity. He promises the greatest faithfulness, and to avoid all appearance of being appointed officially.

The petition having been read,

Mr. W. Smith said, an application of a similar kind had been made last session, which proved unsuccessful, and he apprehended the present petition would meet with a like reception. He would, however, move that it should be committed to a select committee.

It was accordingly committed to a committee of three members.

On motion the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, December 6.

A quorum of both branches assembled—and the usual communications were made.

WEDNESDAY, December 7.

The House being informed, a message was sent to the Senate, to inform them that they were ready agreeably to appointment, to receive any communication which the President of the United States might think proper to make to them. The Senate accordingly attended, and precisely at twelve o'clock, the President entered, and after having taken his seat, delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The acts of the last session, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

Measures calculated to insure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested and adopted. In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard on the one hand our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by treaty—to draw them nearer to the civilized state, and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power as well as justice of the government.

The meeting of the deputies from the Creek nation at Coleraine, in the state of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land by that state, broke up without its being accomplished; the nation having previous to their departure, instructed them against making any sale: the occasion, however, has been improved, to confirm by a new treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States; and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses and military posts, within their boundaries; by means of which, their friendship and the general peace may be more effectually secured.

The period during the late session at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, necessarily protracted the execution of the Posts stipulated to be delivered, beyond the day designed for that event. As soon, however, as the Governor General of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation, and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and fort Miami, where such repairs and additions have been ordered to be made as appeared indispensible.

The commissioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benson, Esq; of New-York, for the third commissioner. The whole met at St. Andrews, in Passamaquody Bay, in the beginning of October and directed surveys to be made of the rivers in dispute; but deeming it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next year, they adjourned, to meet at Boston in August, 1797, for the final decision of the question.

Other commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the seventh article of the treaty with Great-Britain, relative to captures & condemnation of vessels and other property, met the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq; was chosen by lot, for the fifth commissioner. In October following the board were to proceed to business. As yet, there has been no communication of commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty.

The treaty with Spain required that the commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and his Catholic Majesty's Provinces of East and West Florida, should meet at the Natchez before the [illegible] months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th day of April; and the troops of his Catholic Majesty occupying any posts within the limits of the United States, were within the same period to be withdrawn. The commissioner of the United States, therefore, commenced his journey from the Natchez, in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the posts from which the Spanish garrison should be withdrawn.—Information has been recently received of the appointment of a commissioner on the part of his Catholic Majesty for running the boundary line; but none of any appointment for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the act of Congress passed the last session, for the protection and relief of American seamen, agents were appointed, one to reside in Great-Britain, and the other in the West-Indies. The effects of the agency in the West-Indies are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe the measure will be beneficial. The agent declined to reside in Great-Britain declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently devolved on the minister of the United States in London, and will command his attention, until a new agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments, arising out of the European war, the final engagements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitable disadvantages in the pecuniary transactions, occasioned by that war; which will render a further provision necessary. The actual liberation of all our citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negociation. Measures are in operation for effecting treaties with the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensible. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most flagrant neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag, requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, leave no other option. From the best information I have been able to obtain it would seem, as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without such protecting force, will always be insecure, and our citizens exposed to the calamities from which numbers of them have just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen; and the means in other respects favor the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable to begin without delay, to proceed and lay up the materials for the building and equiping of ships of war; and to provide in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience; so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state, in which it was found by the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient. But where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will, for a great length of time obtain; when these are of a nature essential in the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war; are not otherwise firmments for procuring them on public account, *in the extent and ordinary demand for the public service* recommended by strong considerations and national policy, as an exception to the general rule?—Ought our country to remain in such cases dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted? If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising, form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in time of peace, will in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government; and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus for the supply of our citizens at large; so as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of their trade. If adopted the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country; in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry.

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Mr. Russell:

lation, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent; and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvements; by stimulating to enterprize and experiment; and by drawing to a common centre the results every where, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a National University; and also a Military Academy. The desirableness of both these institutions, has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The assembly, to which I address myself, is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the Arts and Sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honor, contains many Seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest Professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our Countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our Youth, from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our Citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent Union; and a primary object of such a national institution, should be, the education of our Youth in the Science of *Government*. In a Republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important? And what duty more pressing on its Legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those, who are to be the future Guardians of the liberties of the Country?

The institution of a military Academy, is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the Military Art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art.—Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed; a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the Art of War is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an Academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed.

The compensations to the officers of the United States, in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of serious import to the government. If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the election of character for office is to be made; and will proportionably diminish the probability of a choice of men able as well as upright. Besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public trusts, talents and virtue unless accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain, and deep regret I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies, from the cruizers, and Agents of the French Republic; and communications have been received from its Minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce, by its authority; and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, sincere and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfect friendly understanding with that Republic. This wish remains unabated;—and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just, and indispensible regard to the rights and honor of our country; nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candor and friendship, on the part of the Republic, will eventually insure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of my countrymen.

I reserve for a special message, a more particular communication on this interesting subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures, to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction, I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging our public debts, was mentioned in my address at the opening of the last session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention, during the present.—I will not unprepared to adopt that system of conduct compatable with the dignity of a respectable necessity may compel us to pursue.

We cordially acquiesce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government have experienced a most rapid aggrandizement and prosperity, as well political, as commercial.

Whilst contemplating the causes that produce this auspicious result, we must acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system, and the wisdom of the legislative provisions;—but we should be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages, to the virtue firmness and talents of your administration; which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intention to retire from the public employment of your country.

When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully, devoted to the most arduous services, civil and military;—as well, during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement, without our warmest affections and most anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow citizens at large, the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness, that sensibility and attachment can express.

The most effectual consolation that can offer for the loss we are about to sustain, arises from the animating reflection, that the influence of your example will extend to your successors; and the United States thus continue to enjoy, an able, upright, and energetic administration.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The following is the Reply of the President.

GENTLEMEN.

It affords me great satisfaction to find in your Address a concurrence in sentiment with me on the various topics which I presented for your information and deliberation; and that the latter will receive from you an attention proportioned to their respective importance.

For the notice you take of my public services civil and military and your kind wishes for my personal happiness I beg you to accept my cordial thanks. Those services, and greater had I possessed ability to render them were due to the unanimous calls of my country; and its approbation is my abundant reward.

When contemplating the period of my retirement I saw virtuous and enlightened men among whom I relied on the discernment and patriotism of my fellow-citizens to make the proper choice of a successor. Men who would require no influential example to the United States "an able upright and energetic administration." To such men I shall cheerfully yield the palm of genius and talents to serve our common country: but at the same time I hope I may be indulged in expressing the consoling reflection (which conciousness suggests) and to bear it with me to my grave that none can serve it with purer intentions than I have done, or with a more disinterested zeal.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SAVANNAH November 29

HAVING suffered with others in the late calamity, we have made shift to collect the remains of our Printing materials, and now present to the Public, a few of the circumstances which accompanied this event—being ever their obedient servants,

The Printers of the Columbian Museum.

On Saturday the 26th inst. this city exhibited a scene of desolation and distress, probably more awfully calamitous than any previously experienced in America.

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The period when such precaution, and the united efforts of active exertion, could have been useful, was however of very short duration.

The season, for two months previous to this incident, had been dry: the night was cold, and a light breese from N. N. W. was soon increased by the effect of the fire. The covering of the buildings being of wood, were, from the above circumstances, rendered highly combustible. Several of the adjoining houses were soon affected, and then almost instantly in flames. The wind now became strong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence, large flakes of burning shingles, boards, and other light substances, which, alighting at a distance, added confusion to the other horrors of the conflagration.

The use of water was now rendered totally vain—its common extinguishing power seemed to be lost—torrents of flames rolled from house to house, with a destructive rapidity which bid defiance to all human controul, and individual exertions were from this time principally pointed towards the securing of private property.

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Between twelve and one the rage of the fire abated, and a few other houses from this time took fire. The exhausted sufferers, of both sexes, had now to remain exposed to the inclemency of a cold frosty night, and to witness the distressing spectacle of their numerous dwellings, covered

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debt. Posterity may have cause to regret, if from any motive, this interval of tranquility are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

My solicitude to see the militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often, and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recal the subject to your view on the present occasion; at the same time that I shall submit to your inquiry, whether our harbours are yet sufficiently secured.

The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the representatives of the people of the United States, naturally recals the period when the administration of the present form of government commenced; and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you, and my country, on the success of the experiment; nor to repeat my fervent supplications to the supreme ruler of the Universe and sovereign Arbiter of nations, that his providential care may still be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the people may be preserved; and that the government, which they have instituted for the protection of their liberties, may be perpetual.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 7, 1796.

As soon as the President had finished his address, he presented a copy of it to the President of the Senate, another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—The President and Members of the Senate retired and the Speaker returned his chair. The address was then read, and on motion, committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow. Adjourned.

December 13.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the Senate in a body, waited on the President of the United States at his house, when the Vice-President presented the following address in answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of the session.

We thank you, sir, for your faithful and detailed exposure of the existing situation of our country; and we sincerely join in sentiments of gratitude to an overruling Providence, for the distinguished share of public prosperity, and private happiness, which the people of the United States so peculiarly enjoy.

We are fully sensible of the advantages that have resulted from the adoption of measures (which you have successfully carried into effect) to preserve peace, cultivate friendship, and promote civilization, amongst the Indian tribes, on the western frontiers;—feelings of humanity, and the most solid political interests, equally encourage the continuance of this system.

We observe with pleasure, that the delivery of the military posts, lately occupied by the British forces, within the territory of the United States, was made with cordiality and promptitude, as soon as circumstances would admit; and that the other provisions of our treaties with Great Britain and Spain, that were objects of eventual arrangement, are about being carried into effect, with entire harmony and good faith.

The unfortunate, but unavoidable difficulties, that opposed a timely compliance with the terms of the Algerine treaty, are much to be lamented; as they may occasion a temporary suspension of the advantages to be derived, from a solid peace with that power, and a perfect security from its predatory warfare; at the same time, the lively impressions that affected the public mind, on the redemption of our captive fellow citizens, afford the most laudable incentive to our exertions, to remove the remaining obstacles.

We perfectly coincide with you in opinion that the importance of our commerce demands a naval force for its protection against foreign insult and depredation, and our solicitude to attain that object will be always proportionate to its magnitude.

The necessity of associating the establishment of certain useful manufactures, by the intervention of legislative aid and protection, and the encouragement due to agriculture, by the creation of boards, (composed of intelligent individuals) to patronise this primary pursuit of society, are subjects which will readily engage our most serious attention.

A national university may be converted to the most useful purposes—The science of legislation, being so effectually dependant on the endowments of the mind, the public interests must receive effectual aid from the general diffusion of knowledge; and the United States will assume a more dignified station, among the nations of the earth, by the successful cultivation of the higher branches of literature.

A military academy may be likewise rendered equally important. To aid and direct the physical force of the nation, by cherishing a military spirit, enforcing a proper code of discipline, and inculcating a scientific system of tactics, is consonant to the soundest maxims of public policy: connected with, and supported by such an establishment, a well regulated militia, constituting the natural defence of the country, would prove the most effectual, as well as economical, preservative of peace.

We cannot but consider, with serious apprehensions, the inadequate compensations of the public officers, especially of those in the more important stations. It is not only a violation of the spirit of a public contract, but is an evil so extensive in its operation, and so destructive in its consequences, that we trust it will receive the most pointed legislative attention.

We sincerely lament, that whilst the conduct of the United States has been uniformly impressed with the character of equity, moderation, and love of peace, in the maintenance of all their foreign relationships, our trade should be so harrassed by the cruizers and agents of the republic of France, throughout the extensive departments of the West-Indies.

Whilst we are confident that no cause of complaint exists, that could authorise an interruption of our tranquility, or disengage that republic from the bonds of amity, cemented by the faith of treaties, we cannot but express our deepest regrets, that official communications have been made to you, indicating a more serious disturbance of our commerce. Although we cherish the expectation that a sense of justice, and a consideration of our mutual

Mr. Rivers:

lation, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent; and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it, grow up supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvements; by stimulating to enterprize and experiment; and by drawing to a common centre the results every where, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a National University; and also a Military Academy. The desirableness of both these institutions, has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all, recalling your attention to them.

The assembly, to which I address myself, is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the Arts and Sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation. True it is, that our country, much to its honor, contains many Seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest Professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the institution contemplated; though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions and manners of our Countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our Youth, from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our Citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent Union; and a primary object of such a national institution, should be, the education of our Youth in the Science of *Government*. In a Republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important? And what duty more pressing on its Legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those, who are to be the future Guardians of the liberties of the Country?

The institution of a military Academy, is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. Besides, that war might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the Military Art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art.—Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed; a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the Art of War is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government; and for this purpose, an Academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient, which different nations have successfully employed.

The compensations to the officers of the United States, in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of serious import to the government. If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the election of character for office is to be made; and will proportionably diminish the probability of a choice of men able as well as upright. Besides that it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our government, virtually to exclude from public trusts, talents and virtue unless accompanied by wealth.

While in our external relations, some serious inconveniences and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain, and deep regret I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature, have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies, from the cruizers, and Agents of the French Republic; and communications have been received from its Minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce, by its authority; and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, sincere and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfect friendly understanding with that Republic. This wish remains unabated;—and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be consistent with a just, and indispensible regard to the rights and honor of our country; nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candor and friendship, on the part of the Republic, will eventually insure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our government and nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of my countrymen.

I reserve for a special message, a more particular communication on this interesting subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper department, with a view of the public receipts and expenditures, to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction, I am able to inform you, that the revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging our public debts, was mentioned in my address at the opening of the last session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention, during the present.—I will

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We cordially acquiesce in the reflection, that the United States, under the operation of the federal government have experienced a most rapid aggrandizement and prosperity, as well political, as commercial.

Whilst contemplating the causes that produce the auspicious result, we must acknowledge the excellence of the constitutional system, and the wisdom of the legislative provisions;—but we should be deficient in gratitude and justice, did we not attribute a great portion of these advantages, to the virtue firmness and talents of your administration; which have been conspicuously displayed in the most trying times, and on the most critical occasions. It is, therefore, with the sincerest regret, that we now receive an official notification of your intentions to retire from the public employment of your country.

When we review the various scenes of your public life, so long and so successfully, devoted to the most arduous services, civil and military;—as well, during the struggles of the American revolution, as the convulsive periods of a recent date, we cannot look forward to your retirement, without our warmest affections and most anxious regards accompanying you; and without mingling with our fellow citizens at large, the sincerest wishes for your personal happiness, that sensibility and attachment can express.

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ravages of our revolutionary war, and which had lately promised a considerable figure among the commercial cities of our fifter States, almoft deftroyed in a fingle night. The number of houfes (exclufive of other buildings) which are burned, is faid to be nearly 300; but of this, together with an eftimate of property deftroyed, a more particular ftatement, than we can now furnifh, is expected fhortly to be offered to the public. We can now only fay, that two thirds of the city appears in ruin, in a direction from the corner of Market fquare, along the Bay to Abercorn ftreet, thence in a fouth eaft direction, taking the whole centre of the city, to the fouth and eaft commons; a few houfes quite in the fouth eaft part only excepted. 'Tis faid that three or four white men, and two or three negroes, loft their lives in rendering affiftance during the fire; and whether any more, is not yet afcertained.

The morning after the cataftrophe, a moft intereffing and melancholy picture prefented itfelf in the depreffed countenances of its inhabitants—the fmoking ruins, the foreft of naked chimnies, the various kinds of deftruction of goods and furniture, and the crowds of houfelefs inhabitants. The hofpitality of the few whole houfes remain, has been general and unexampled; their tenements are fhared with others, but they are infufficient. The buildings of the city were before wholly occupied; what remains cannot now contain the inhabitants. Every thing, which an affecting fympathy, which an active benevolence among their fellow-citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done. A timely interference of the State legiflature may alfo be expected. But we prefume to hope, that the profpect of relief will not be limited to thefe refources alone; the truly humane are not confined in their benevolence to objects that are near them—and many inftances have occurred, of misfortunes far inferior to this, which have evinced the juftice by which the Americans can claim the honour of being humane.

The anxious eyes of immediate diftrefs muft, however turn to the planters of the neighbouring counties; and we fhould be forry to do them the injuftice to fuppofe, that they will not feel a fatisfaction in affording the neceffary relief. We perfuade ourfelves that we fhall be fincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wifhes, that Providence may avert from others fo fevere and afflicting a calamity.

The following ftatement is juft handed, as this paper is going to preft.

During the conflagration on Saturday night laft, in four hours, 229 houfes, befides out-houfes, &c. were burned; amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, exclufive of loofe property; 275 chimnies are ftanding bare, and form a difmal appearance; 171 houfes only, of the compact part of the city, are ftanding; upwards of 400 families are deftitute of houfes. *Charities are follicited.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

An incident of fo extraordinary and intereffing a nature occurred on Friday laft as juftifies its relation, without incurring a rigid refponfibility for the minute circumftances ftated.

There are now in the city Indians to the number of about forty from the tribes of Chickaws, Chickafaws, Cherokees, upper and lower Creeks. Nearly an equal number of each of thefe tribes refided Peace Meffengers in the fame morning, within a few minutes of each other.—They at firft occupied different parts of the room, and feemed to be furprifed at the fight of each other. They manifefted fome degree of jealoufy and mifpicion to affociate together. No two tribes, it is faid, underftood the fame language.

The obftacles to a friendly intercourfe were gradually removed, and the chiefs of the different tribes cautioufly approached each other. A converfation enfued by means of the interpreters. The Secretary of War was requefted to attend and he was foon followed by the Prefident of the United States, who in a fhort addrefs, recommended to them peace and harmony among themfelves.

The Chiefs are ftated to have exhibited marked figns of pleafure; and after a free communication of fentiment, they withdrew to a private room, and entered into an alliance of peace, which was formally concluded with every fign of fincerity and folemnity.

This uncommon, if not unprecedented meafure, will afford unequivocal evidence of the advantages of a frequent intercourfe of the Indian chiefs with the agents of the government and fuch other citizens as have the power as well as the inclination to promote the kindneffes of the favage ftate, by depriving it of fome portion of its natural ferocity, and infpiring it with confidence in the purity of our motives. Nothing can have a ftronger tendency to produce or ftrengthen this confidence, than the conviction in the minds of the Indians, that the government of the United States, has at heart their good as well as its own. They will fee, that while the policy of other nations diftracts them with diffention and war among themfelves, the United States, with genuine magnanimity, extinguifh the fparks of animofity, and ftrengthen the cement of friendfhip. This is the true, perhaps the only true, art of civilization. May it be fucceeded by the beft effects.

We underftand that among the diftinguifhed chiefs in the town are Piomingo, or the Mountain leader, Major Colbert and Captain Watts.

NEWPORT, December 20.

A Correfpondent obferves in the laft Mercury, a Scrap of Verfification, in the Poet's Corner, on *Cenfure*, figned Shelty. He wifhes to know whether Mr. Shelty meant to be confidered the Author of thofe beautiful philofophic Lines: if he miftakes not, they are to be found in the Writings of the facetious Dean of St. Patrick's, verbatim.

To rob St. Patrick of his well known Fame,
You only rob, to derogate your Name.

If the Dean ever ufed the Signature of Shelty, the Correfpondent will apologize for this Stricture.

Dr. Prieftley contradicts the Information of his intending to Remove to France—he is determined to remain in America.

A New York Paper of Thurfday laft, mentions that feveral Attempts have been made to fet Fire to that City, fince the late Conflagration there, on the 9th Inft.

ment from affifting at One of the worft Fires I ever faw. The Methodift Meeting Houfe, their Academy, four Frame Houfes, two large three Story Brick Houfes, and all their back Buildings, are in a Blaze. The Evening is calm, elfe God only knows where it would End."

Accurate Statement of Votes for Prefident and Vice-Prefident, as far as received.

	Adams	*Jefferfon*	*Pinckney.*	*Burr.*
New Hampfhire,	6			
Maffachufetts,	16		13	
Rhode Ifland,	4			
Connecticut,	9		4	
New York,	12		12	
New Jerfey,	7		7	
Pennfylvania,	1	24	2	23
Delaware,	3		3	
Maryland,	7	4	4	3
Virginia,		21		21

In New Hampfhire, there were 6 Votes for the Hon. Mr. Ellfworth Chief Juftice of the United States, Maffachufetts Bay 1 for Mr Ellfworth, and 2 for Mr Sam. Johnfon of North Carolina; Rhode Ifland 4 for Mr. Ellfworth, and Connecticut 5 for Mr. Jay.

[Omitted in our laft for Want of Room]

A CAUTION.—FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

While the melancholy News of the late deftructive Fire!—in the City of New-York, Baltimore, and Savannah—depreffes our Feelings with painful Senfations of fympathetic Regret, for the Sufferings and Damages ftuftained by our Brethren in thefe refpective Places, in Confequence of that deplorable Cataftrophe, at this inclement Seafon of the Year—It is to be prefumed, that this alarming, awful Event will indelibly impreſs upon the Mind of every Individual, not only in this Town—but throughout the Continent—the abfolute Neceffity there is of a vigilant Watchfulnefs—in order to prevent, if poffible, the like Misfortune——In an efpecial Manner for us, at the prefent Period, as the Springs are fo remarkably low, that the Inhabitants of the Hill are neceffitated to fetch their Water from the back Street—which is a Circumftance very unufual!—Coolquently, fhould a Fire break out in that Part of the Town—the Buildings muft be doomed to inevitable deftruction!—*Therefore, keep a good look out, Fellow-Citizens*——for you know that Fire frequently happens—like the unexpected coming of a Thief—in the ſolemn Silence of the Night.

Profe Gentlemen, entruſted with the important Charge of the Fire-Engines and Buckets—it is to be hoped, will continue to diſplay their uſual Prudence, and perſevering Exertions, to have them narrowly inſpected—and ſee that they are fit for Service, at a Moment's Warning.

Query. Would it not anſwer a valuable Purpoſe, to [illegible] *Augmentation of a nightly* Watch?——

ONE OF THE FIRE WARDS.

"In the midſt of Life, we are in Death"

On Saturday morning laſt, departed this Life in the 55th Year of her Age, Mrs. HANNAH BOURN, Conſort of John Bourn, Eſq; and eldeſt Daughter of the late Hon. Jeffrey Hubbard, Eſq; of Norwich. The very ſudden Exit of this truly amiable Lady, deeply intereſts the Feelings of her numerous Friends; the Diſtreſs of conjugal and filial Affection, and Tear of unfeigned Friendſhip, forms the brief Eulogy of a Character, in which Benevolence of Heart, Sincerity of Friendſhip, Elegance of Manners, and unaffectedneſs of Piety, ſhone eminently conſpicuous. Her Funeral will be this Afternoon, at the ſecond Toll of the Bells—which her Friends are requeſted to attend without further Invitation.

DIED]—"In December laſt, at Batavia, in the Iſland of Java, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the 21ſt Year of his Age, Mr. OLIVER READ, jun. youngeſt Son of Captain Oliver Read of this Town, whoſe Remains were depoſited on that Iſland, attended by a Number of Americans.

"The Loſs to his afflicted Parents have ſuſtained, by the early Fall of this amiable and deſerving Youth, is truly affecting—to them he was an affectionate dutiful Child—his Relatives have to mourn the Loſs of a pleaſing and ſincere Companion.

"In his Profeſſion, none of his Age was his ſuperior, and more reſpected by his Employers.—He failed from France, Chief Mate of the Ship Concord, Capt. Sutter, whole Conſidence, with that of the Crew, Mr. READ enjoyed in the greateſt Degree, as will the following Extract from a Letter from Mr. Matthew Rindall, then at that Iſland, Merchant, to Meſſrs. Cloſe and Cowley, of Charleſtown, Provinces, dated Dec. 1795.

"About this Time, Mr. Read, Chief Mate of your Ship Concord, was taken with a Fever, and in a few Days was carried off.—We all regretted the diſtreſſed Mariner Capt. Sutter took to leave the Iſle of that amiable and truly valuable unfortunate young Man—his cheerful Diſpoſition in a great meaſure [illegible], which he never reſumed till his Death, which was on the 14th Day after his deſerted and worthy Friend."

"At South Kingſtown, on the 5th Inſt. Mrs. MARY BABCOCK, Wife of Mr. Hezekiah Babcock, of ſaid Town, in the 81ſt Year of her Age—ſhe has left a Huſband in the 84th Year of his Age—they have lived together in the married State 57 Years—her Friends and Acquaintance are ſatisfied that their Loſs is her Gain."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Dec 19.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner John, Perry,	Shelburne
Sloop Leopard, Weſton,	Providence
—— Induſtry, Smith,	Boſton
—— Rattan, Sprague,	Alexandria
—— Le Patit, Watkins,	Providence
—— Eagle, Lee,	New-York
CLEARED.	*for*
Schooner Hope, Davis,	Weſtport
Sloop Diligence, Cook,	Nixenton
—— Lucy Ann, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Union, Fober,	York Town
—— Induſtry, Smith,	Wilmington

At Mr. ROBERT STEVENS' Wharf, on the 23d of January, 1797,

800 Buſhels of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1796.

Sugar and Coffee, entitled to the Drawback, for Sale,

By SAMUEL VERNON, Jun.

He has alſo for Sale—A few Puncheons of Jamaica SPIRITS, and Hyſon TEA, of a ſuperior Quality, by the Box, Dozen, or leſs Quantity.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1796.

LOST,

IN one of the Streets of Newport, a NOTE OF HAND, for Six Pounds Two Shillings and Eight Pence, dated April 25, 1794. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Printer, or to the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. JOHN COLE.

December 19, 1796.

Elizabeth Miller

Moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has lately received from Boſton, an extenſive Aſſortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Playing Cards, American and Engliſh,
Capers,
Mace, and Cloves,
Hyſon Tea, of an excellent Quality,
Souchong Ditto, very good,
Bohea Tea,
Caſſia,
Nutmegs, freſh & good,
Powdered Sugar,
Muſcovado Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2.
Pepper—Pimento,
FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Ginger,
Florence Oil,
Lisbon Corks, by the Groſs,

With many other Articles unneceſſary to mention.

December 5, 1796.

JUDAH & LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's Rope Walk,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES, and Hard and Soft SOAP, by Wholeſale and Retail, as Cheap as can be purchaſed in the State, and of an excellent Quality.

M. JUDAH *has alſo for Sale, at his Houſe, next Door to Mr* BENJAMIN CHURCH's, *in Thames-ſtreet;*

50 Barrels of Richmond fine FLOUR,
20 Ditto Ditto Middlings,
100 Ditto Ditto Ship Stuff,
600 Buſhels of Swan's Coals,
200 lbs. of excellent Gun-Powder;
30 Kegs of prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head TOBACCO.
350 Pieces of Hair-Ribbon.

N. B.—Caſh, and the higheſt Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW—and ASHES.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Freſh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.——Apply to GARDNER & DEAN—or CHRISTOPHER POWLER.

Newport, Nov 22, 1796.

Now landing at Mr ROBERT STEVENS's Wharf, and FOR SALE,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, December 6, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

For SALE, by

Ethan Carke,

TURKS-ISLAND SALT, from 1 Buſhel to 1000; Sugar, by Hogſhead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogſheads Weſt India Rum; 20 Hogſheads New England Ditto; 10 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 10 Hogſheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Caſks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9—7 and 8—6 Window Glaſs per Box; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Brafs Kettles; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; large and ſmall Patent and Two Pot Caboofes; Tar and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

☞ *Advertiſements omitted this Week will be inſerted in our next.*

ravages of our revolutionary war, and which had lately promised a conſiderable figure among the commercial cities of our ſiſter States, almoſt deſtroyed in a ſingle night. The number of houſes (excluſive of other buildings) which are burned, is ſaid to be nearly 300; but of this, together with an eſtimate of property deſtroyed, a more particular ſtatement, than we can now furniſh, is expected ſhortly to be offered to the public. We can now only ſay, that two thirds of the city appears in ruin, in a direction from the corner of Market ſquare, along the Bay to Abercorn ſtreet, thence in a ſouth eaſt direction, taking the whole centre of the city, to the ſouth and eaſt commons; a few houſes quite in the ſouth eaſt part only excepted. 'Tis ſaid that three or four white men, and two or three negroes, loſt their lives in rendering aſſiſtance during the fire; and whether any more, is not yet aſcertained.

The morning after the cataſtrophe, a moſt intereſting and melancholy picture preſented itſelf in the depreſſed countenances of its inhabitants—the ſmoking ruins, the foreſt of naked chimnies, the various kinds of deſtruction of goods and furniture, and the crowds of houſeleſs inhabitants. The hoſpitality of the few whoſe houſes remain, has been general and unreſtrained; their tenements are ſhared with others, but they are inſufficient. The buildings of the city were before wholly occupied; what remains cannot now contain the inhabitants. Every thing, which an affecting ſympathy, which an active benevolence among their fellow-citizens can perform, will undoubtedly be done. A timely interference of the State legiſlature may alſo be expected. But we preſume to hope, that the proſpect of relief will not be limited to theſe reſources alone; the truly humane are not confined in their benevolence to objects that are near them—and many inſtances have occurred, of misfortunes far inferior to this, which have evinced the juſtice by which the Americans can claim the honour of being humane.

The anxious eyes of immediate diſtreſs muſt, however turn to the planters of the neighbouring counties; and we ſhould be ſorry to do them the injuſtice to ſuppoſe, that they will not feel a ſatisfaction in affording the neceſſary relief. We perſuade ourſelves that we ſhall be ſincerely joined by our readers, in fervent wiſhes, that Providence may avert from others ſo ſevere and afflicting a calamity.

The following ſtatement is juſt handed, as this paper is going to preſs.

During the conflagration on Saturday night laſt, in four hours, 229 houſes, beſides out-houſes, &c. were burned; amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, excluſive of looſe property; 375 chimnies are ſtanding bare, and form a diſmal appearance; 171 houſes only, of the compact part of the city, are ſtanding; upwards of 400 families are deſtitute of houſes. *Charities are ſolicited.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

An incident of ſo extraordinary and intereſting a nature occurred on Friday laſt as juſtifies its relation, without incurring a rigid reſponſibility for the minute circumſtances ſtated.

There are now in the city Indians to the number of about fifty from the tribes of Choctaws, Chickaſaws, Cherokees, upper and lower Creeks. Nearly an equal number of each of theſe tribes viſited Peale's Muſeum on the ſame morning, within a few minutes of each other.—They at firſt occupied different parts of the room, and ſeemed to be ſurpriſed at the ſight of each other. They manifeſted ſome degree of jealouſy and indiſpoſition to aſſociate together. No two tribes, it is ſaid, underſtood the ſame language.

The obſtacles to a friendly intercourſe were gradually removed, and the chiefs of the different tribes cautiouſly approached each other. A converſation ſoon enſued by means of the interpeters. The Secretary of War was requeſted to attend and he was ſoon followed by the Preſident of the United States, who in a ſhort addreſs, recommended to them peace and harmony among themſelves.

The Chiefs are ſtated to have exhibited marked ſigns of pleaſure; and after a free communication of ſentiment, they withdrew to a private room, and entered into an alliance of peace, which was definitely concluded with every ſign of ſincerity and ſolemnity.

This uncommon, if not unprecedented meaſure, will afford unequivocal evidence of the advantages of a frequent intercourſe of the Indian chiefs with the agents of the government and ſuch other citizens as have the power as well as the inclination to promote the happineſs of the ſavage ſtate, by depriving it of ſome portion of its natural ferocity, and inſpiring it with confidence in the purity of our motives. Nothing can have a ſtronger tendency to produce or ſtrengthen this confidence, than the conviction in the minds of the Indians, that the government of the United States, has at heart their good as well as its own. They will ſee, that while the policy of other nations diſtracts them with diſſention and war among themſelves, the United States, with genuine magnanimity, extinguiſh the ſparks of animoſity, and ſtrengthen the cement of friendſhip. This is the true, perhaps the only true, art of civilization. May it be ſucceeded by the beſt effects.

We underſtand that among the diſtinguiſhed chiefs in the town are Piomingo, or the Mountain leader, Major Colbert and Captain Watts.

NEWPORT, December 20.

A Correſpondent obſerves in the laſt Mercury, a Scrap of Verſification, in the Poet's Corner, on *Cenſure*, ſigned Shelty. He wiſhes to know whether Mr. Shelty meant to be conſidered the Author of thoſe beautiful philoſophic Lines: if he miſtakes not, they are to be found in the Writings of the facetious Dean of St. Patrick's, *verbatim*.

To rob St. Patrick of his well known Fame,
You only rob, to derogate your Name.

If the Dean ever uſed the Signature of Shelty, the Correſpondent will apologize for this Stricture.

Dr. Prieſtley contradicts the Information of his intending to Remove to France—he is determined to remain in America.

A New York Paper of Thurſday laſt, mentions that ſeveral Attempts have been made to ſet Fire to that City, ſince the late Conflagration there, on the 9th Inſt.

ment from aſſiſting at One of the worſt Fires I ever ſaw. The Methodiſt Meeting Houſe, their Academy, four Frame Houſes, two large three Story Brick Houſes, and all their back Buildings, are in a Blaze. The Evening is calm, elſe God only knows where it would End."

Accurate Statement of Votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident, as far as received.

	Adams	*Jefferſon*	*Pinckney.*	*Burr.*
New Hampſhire,	6			
Maſſachuſetts,	16		13	
Rhode Iſland,	4			
Connecticut,	9		4	
New York,	12		12	
New Jerſey,	7		7	
Pennſylvania,	1	24	2	23
Delaware,	3		3	
Maryland,	7	4	4	5
Virginia,		21		21

In New Hampſhire, there were 8 Votes for the Hon. Mr. Elſworth Chief Juſtice of the United States, Maſſachuſetts Bay 1 for Mr. Elſworth, and 2 for Mr Sam. Johnſon of North Carolina; Rhode Iſland 4 for Mr. Elſworth, and Connecticut 5 for Mr. Jay.

[Omitted in our laſt for Want of Room]

A CAUTION.—FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

While the melancholy News of the late deſtructive Fire!—in the City of New-York, Baltimore, and Savannah—depriſſes our Feelings with painful Senſations of ſympathetic Regret, for the Sufferings and Damages ſuſtained by our Brethren in theſe reſpective Places, in Conſequence of that deplorable Cataſtrophe, at this inclement Seaſon of the Year—It is to be preſumed, that this alarming, awful Event will indelibly impreſs upon the Mind of every Individual, not only in this Town—but throughout the Continent—the abſolute Neceſſity there is of a vigilant Watchfulneſs—in order to prevent, if poſſible, the like Misfortune.—In an eſpecial Manner for us, at the preſent Period, as the Springs are ſo remarkably low, that the Inhabitants of the Hill are neceſſitated to fetch their Water from the back Street—which is a Circumſtance very unuſual!—Conſequently, ſhould a Fire break out in that Part of the Town—the Buildings muſt be doomed to inevitable deſtruction! *Therefore, keep a good look out, Fellow-Citizens*—for you know that Fire frequently happens—like the unexpected coming of a Thief—in the ſolemn Silence of the Night.

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The Loſs his afflicted Parents have ſuſtained, by the early Fall of this amiable and deſerving Youth, is truly diſtreſſing—to them he was an affectionate dutiful Child—his Relatives have to mourn the Loſs of a pleaſing and ſincere Companion.

'In his Profeſſion, none of his Age was his ſuperior, and none more reſpected by his Employers.—He ſailed from France, Chief Mate of the Ship Greyhound, Capt. Sutter, whoſe Confidence, with that of the Crew, Mr. READ enjoyed in the greateſt Degree, of which the following Extract from a Letter from Mr. Matthew Randall, then at that Iſland, Merchant, to Medicus Croſs and Crowley, of Charleſtown, evinces, dated Dec. 1795.

"About this Time, Mr. Read, Chief Mate of your Ship Greyhound, was taken with a Fever, and in a few Days was carried off.—We all remarked the diſtreſſed Manner Capt. Sutter took to Heart the Loſs of that amiable and truly valuable unfortunate young Man—his cheerful Diſpoſition in a great Meaſure left him, which never returned till his Death, which was only 14 Days after his departed and worthy Friend."

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Dec 19.

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	from
Schooner Juno, Perry,	Shelburne
Sloop Leopard, Waldin,	Providence
— Induſtry, Smith,	Boſton
— Roſanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
— Leopard, Waldin,	Providence
— Eagle, Earl,	New-York

CLEARED,

	For
Schooner Hope, Davis,	Weſtport
Sloop Diſpatch, Coale,	Nixenton
— Lucy Ann, Webſter,	Providence
— Union, Faber,	York Town
— Induſtry, Smith,	Wilmington

and DEAN's [illegible]

At Mr. ROBERT STEVENS' Wharf, on the 23d of January, 1797,

800 Buſhels of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1796.

Sugar and Coffee, entitled to the Drawback, for Sale,

By SAMUEL VERNON, Jun.

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Newport, Dec. 19, 1796.

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December 19, 1796.

Elizabeth Miller

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Bohea Tea, Caſſia, Nutmegs, freſh & good, Powdered Sugar, Muſcovado Ditto, Coffee, Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2, Pepper—Pimento, FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity, Ginger, Florence Oil, Liſbon Corks, by the Groſs,

With many other Articles unneceſſary to mention.

December 5, 1796.

JUDAH & LEVY

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLEY's Rope Walk,

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50 Barrels of Richmond fine FLOUR,
20 Ditto Ditto Middlings,
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600 Buſhels of Swan's Coals,
200 lbs. of excellent Gun-Powder,
30 Kegs of prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head TOBACCO,
350 Pieces of Hair-Ribbon.

N. B.—Caſh, and the higheſt Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW—and ASHES.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Freſh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—Apply to

GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER POWLER.

Newport, Nov 21, 1796.

Now landing at Mr. ROBERT STEVENS's Wharf, and FOR SALE,

A Quantity of ſuperfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, December 6, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,

Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

For SALE, by

Ethan Carke,

TURKS-ISLAND SALT, from 1 Buſhel to 1000; Sugar, by a Hogſhead or Barrel; 10 Pipes Brandy; 10 Hogſheads Weſt India Rum; 20 Hogſheads New England Ditto; 10 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 10 Hogſheads of Virginia Tobacco; Loaf Sugar, per Cwt. a few Caſks Rice; Ditto of Sherry Wine; 9—7 and 8—6 Window Glaſs per Box; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Braſs Kettles; Open, Cloſe, and Kitchen Stoves; large and ſmall Patent and Two Pot Cabouſes; Tar and Pitch; Anchors of all Sizes, &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

☞ *Advertiſements omitted this Week will be inſerted in our next.*

GIVE thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act;
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar;
The friends thou haſt and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy ſoul with hooks of ſteel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear't that th' oppoſed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's cenſure, but reſerve thy judgment.
Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry.
This, above all, to thine own ſelf be true;
And it muſt follow, as the night the day,
Thou canſt not then be falſe to any man.

SHAKESPEARE.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Purſuance of the 1ſt Article of the Charter of Incorporation, the Sixth and laſt Inſtalment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the Twenty ſixth Inſtant, in Gold or Silver. And that then, they are to ſurrender the Receipts which they now hold, and receive Certificates for their Shares.

That in Purſuance of the 9th Article of the ſaid Charter, a ſemi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid on Monday the ſecond Day of January next.

That in Purſuance of the 6th and 7th Articles of the ſaid Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at the State-Houſe, in this Town, on Monday the ſecond Day of January next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Election of Directors, and the Tranſaction of ſuch other Buſineſs as may be deemed neceſſary.

Transferring of Shares will ceaſe from the 20th Inſtant until the third Day of January next.

By Order of the Preſident and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Caſhier.*
Newport, December 6, 1796.

TO BE LET,

TWO FARMS, lying in Jameſtown, now in the Occupancy of John Howland, Eſq; One on each Side and adjoining the Ferry Road.—Said Farms together conſiſt of 220 Acres, under good Fence, and well adapted for Farming and Grazing; the Soil is of the firſt Quality, and conſiſts of a due Proportion of Tillage, Meadow, and Paſturage; there are alſo appertaining to ſaid Farms, and to be let with them, Two Rights in Dutch Iſland. For Particulars apply to the Subſcriber in Newport. REBECCA CLARKE.
December 5th, 1796.

To be SOLD, or LET,
And entered the 25th of March next,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, Out-Houſes, and a Garden containing a Number of Fruit Trees, with between Four and Five Acres of Land adjoining the ſame, pleaſantly ſituated in Broad ſtreet. For further Particulars inquire of JOHN BULL.
Newport, December 5, 1796.

For SALE,

TEN likely MULES, moſt of them uncommonly ſo.—One of which is Six Months, and the others are coming Two and Three Years old—A Pair of OXEN coming Six, and ſeveral HORSES and MARES.—Alſo a likely JACK, warranted ſure. Three Months Credit will be given from the Date hereof, with ſatisfactory Security of Payment at the Time.—Or, if more agreeable, Weſt-India Goods, and ſome other Articles, will be taken in immediate Pay.—For Particulars inquire of

JOSHUA PERRY,
In South-Kingſtown, Two Miles South of Little-Reſt.

Alſo to be Sold or Let, by ſaid PERRY,
A large, convenient, and well-finiſhed DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated on Little-Reſt Hill, nearly oppoſite the Court Houſe, with a Garden and a large and convenient Stable, &c.—Suitable for a Merchant or Innholder: For which laſt Purpoſe it has been occupied many Years.
Nov. 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 50 Acres of LAND, in Portſmouth, at the North End of the Iſland, commonly known by the Name of Common-Fence Point.—Inquire of WILLIAM ANTHONY.
Portſmouth, Dec. 1, 1796

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of South-Kingſtown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JEREMIAH BROWN, late of ſaid South Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe, we hereby give Notice to all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, on the Third Monday of January, February, March and April, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Joſeph Hull*, in ſaid South-Kingſtown, where we ſhall give our Attendance.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHERMAN, jun.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

JEREMIAH BROWN, *Executor.*
South Kingſtown, Dec. 1, 1796.

Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

Charles Laſſalle,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.
Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD
Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter, in Hogſheads; Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Caſk; Caſtile Soap, and Chocolate, by the Box; Port Wine, per Pipe; a Quantity of Lumber, viz.—White Oak Hogſhead Staves and Heading, Pine Timber, Oak and Pine Joiſts, Shingles, Clapboards, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,
Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, India Cottons, Checks, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens, Stuffs ſuitable for the Seaſon—Sewing Twine, Hats, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, a few Pearl Buttons, &c.—Iriſh Linens by the Bale, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, Spunyarn, Whalebone, ſome new Rigging, mould Candles per Box—A Quantity of freſh Raiſins, juſt arrived from Malaga—Pickled Salmon, Dry Baſs, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SLOOP of 84 Tons—a SCHOONER of 37 Tons.

And the beſt of VIRGINIA SEA COAL.
Newport, October 24, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by
HENRY G CHAMPLIN,
At his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, juſt below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

He has alſo for Sale,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the firſt Quality, by the Box, or ſmaller Quantity.
Good Turk's-Iſland SALT, by the Buſhel.

☞ Flaxſeed, Tow Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO. C. HAZARD.
Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Auguſt 15, 1796.

Wanted immediately,

A SERVANT MAID, of good Character, in a ſmall Family, to whom generous Wages will be given. Inquire of the Printer.
Nov. 29, '96.

Zachah B. Mitchell,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, 1ſt and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Caſk,
Freſh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A ſmall Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.
November 22

FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
Juſt imported in the Snow Elizabeth,
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

NEW GOODS.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he is now ſelling at the Shop lately improved by THOMAS HOWLAND, and directly at the Foot of the Church Lane, as low as any Perſon in the State.
Newport, November 1, 1796

ROBERT LAWTON

Reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Cuſtomers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the Houſe lately improved by the Miſs MUMFORDS, and nearly oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames ſtreet, and has juſt received, is now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon, by Wholeſale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS,
Alſo very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Eſtate, late Job Carr's, ſituate Eaſt on Thames ſtreet, South on the Way from Thames ſtreet to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.
Newport December 5, 1796

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finiſhed HOUSE on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON Eſq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables &c.—For Terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.
Newport Sept. 12, 1796.

WHEREAS the Town Council of the Town of Hopkinton, on the 16th Day of the 11th Month, A D. 1796 appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt, the Claims againſt the Eſtate of STEPHEN PERRY, late of ſaid Hopkinton, deceaſed, which ſaid Eſtate is rendered inſolvent; the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to exhibit their Demands to us, within Six Months from the 7th Day of this Inſt. that being the Time allowed by ſaid Town Council; we ſhall attend on ſaid Appointment each 2d Day in every Month during ſaid Time, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Joſeph Stanton, jun.* in Charleſton.

JOSEPH COLLINS, } *Commiſ-*
SIMEON PERRY, } *ſioners.*

And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to us the Subſcribers, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate.

SOLOMON COLLINS. } *Adminiſ-*
ABRAHAM B. PERRY, } *trators.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of WAIT ROGERS, late of Richmond, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment immediately, otherwiſe their Accounts will be put in the Hands of an Attorney.

PETER CLARKE, *Executor.*
Richmond, Nov. 29, 1796.